WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED BY KRIDER & BINGHAM. SALISBURY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1821. Vol. I.....No. 32.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Tuesday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

☞No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

State of North-Carolina,

Rowan County....Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions:
November Sessions, 1820.

Jacob Lopp, vs. Jacob Sink. } Original Attachment.....Levied, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jacob Sink, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand. 3w30

Test. JOHN GILES.

State of North-Carolina:

Rowan County....Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions:
November Sessions, 1820.

Mumford Dejournett, vs. John Dejournett, administrator of Christopher Dejournett. } Petition for distributive share.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Dejournett, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, and plead, answer, or demur to this petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso, and said petition heard ex parte. t32

Test. JOHN GILES, *Clerk of Rowan County.*

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

Maxwell and Henry Chambers, and others, vs. James Irwin, Robert and Samuel Chambers. } Petition for the division of land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are the inhabitants of other states....*Therefore, ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, published in the town of Salisbury, that unless they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Iredell, on the third Monday in February, 1821, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, judgment will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte. 6w29

R. SIMONTON, *Clerk.*

State of North-Carolina:

Mecklenburg County.....November Sessions, 1820.

JOHN IRWIN, vs. ABNER M'LEOD. } Original Attachment, Levied on sundry articles.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant is not a residenter of this state....*Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant appear at the next Court to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on fourth Monday in February next, and replevy and plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. 3m29p

A COPY. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Rowan County ..... Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1820.

James Bryson... vs. George Houser. } Bill of revivor, and supplemental bill filed.

ORDERED, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for Alfred Brevard, Edward Brevard, Sarah A. Brevard, and Eugene Brevard, infants and heirs at law of Eli Kershaw, deceased; also, James Chesnut, Duncan M'Crae, John Taylor, and James S. Deas, executors of the last will of John Chesnut, deceased; also, James Chesnut, Duncan M'Crae and Mary his wife, John Taylor and Sarah his wife, James S. Deas and Margaret R. his wife, and Harriet Chesnut, heirs at law of John Chesnut, deceased—to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur to the bill filed in this case, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

6w31 GEORGE LOCKE, *C. M. E.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ROWAN COUNTY.

Jesse A. Pearson and others, vs. John Pickler and others..... } *In Equity, Fall Term*, 1820.

IN this case it is *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for William Langhorn, one of the defendants, to appear at the next Court, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard ex parte. 6w31 GEORGE LOCKE, *C. M. E.*

Taken up,

AND committed to the jail of Concord, Cabarrus county, on Tuesday the 19th instant, a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself *Will*; says he belongs to John Rice of Chester District, South-Carolina: He is about 25 or 30 years of age, of yellow complexion, had on clothes of homespun, and had with him one coat and one pair of pantaloons of blue broadcloth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN F. MAHAN, *Jailor.*

December 30, 1820.——2w31

Clock & Watch Making, &c.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Z. ELLIOTT and E. B. BURNHAM, Clock and Watch Makers, from New-York, have commenced the above business, in its various branches, a few doors from the Court-House, Main-street, Salisbury; where all orders in the line of their business will be thankfully received, and with pleasure attended to, without delay. The subscribers have for sale an assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware;

Consisting of patent-lever and plain Watches, warranted first quality; gold and gilt Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, and Breast Pins, of various patterns; silver Spoons, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Steel Watch Chains, &c. &c.

ELLIOTT & BURNHAM.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, and Timepieces, of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep time.

30 E & B.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,
Hard-Ware, and
Medicines,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

Dec. 12, 1820.—1a27 J. MURPHY.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.——30tf

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the *Cabinet Business*, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.

M. D.

Yadkin Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the fifth and sixth instalments of *ten dollars* on each share subscribed to the capital stock of the Yadkin Navigation Company, are required, by an order of the President and Directors of the said company, to be paid—the fifth on or before the 20th day of January next, and the sixth on or before the 15th day of February next.

FREDERICK RANDLE, *Treasurer.*

20th November, 1820.——6w31

Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. Carolina, on the 1st of January, 1821.

ANNABELLA ALEXANDER, 2, William Andrews, Myrick Allen, Evan Alexander, Joel B. Alexander, Margaret Alexander, Major Thomas Alexander, Col. Charles Alexander. B—Samuel Black, jun. John Black, Shadrick Bond, Benjamin Bacon, Margaret Barr, Griffith Baker, William Barnes, Isaac Bradwell, Nancy Barr, W. Bibb. C—Falcott Curtis, Jane Caldwell, Thomas Cashon, William Carson, 2, Daniel Caldwell. D—John Davis, 2, Street Dutton, John H. Davidson, Margaret Duck. F—Thos. Field, Messrs. Fleming, James & Co. G—George Graham, David H. Green, Martha Gray, Mary Gingles. H—Jeremiah Hood, Cecilia G. Harris, Samuel Heuvie, Reuben Hill, Thomas Hunter. J—Andrew Jones, 2, Reuben Johnston, Jacob Julin. K—Thos. Kirkpatrick, Samuel Knox, John Knox. L—Samuel W. Lindsay, Robert Lindsay, James Latta. M—Henry M'Bride, Alexander M'Cray, 2, Phillimon Morris, John Montgomery, Rev. Samuel Mathis, Joseph M'Cullah, jun. Alexander M'Kibben, James Maxwell, Abner M'Leod. P—James Porter, Isaac V. Pelt, Aaron Perry. Q—William C. Query. R—John Rea, Joseph W. Ross, Robert Rogers, Edward Rodgers, William Rece, William Roberts. S—William Scott, Arthur Smith, Catharine Shinn, John Swann, Seth Sexton, 2, John C. Stockinger, Robert Silliman, Linas Sandford. T—James G. Torrence, Jesse A. Thornhill. V—Joseph Vernar. W—Joseph Wilson, 2, David Wilson, James Wilson, William Walker.

3w31 WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord, North-Carolina, January 1, 1821; which, if not taken out previous to the 1st of April, they will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.

A.—Alexander Abijah. B.—Baker Sarah, Basinger Mathias, Burris Solomon. C.—Culp Peter, Carson Robert, Coleman William, 2. D.—Downum Speakman, Duff John. G.—Gardner James, Gibson John, Gilmer Josiah, Giles William M., Gilliam William. H.—Hinesaman William, Harris Hector K., Harris Elam, Harris James S. J.—Jamison John C. K.—King Patrick. L.—Lamm James jr. M.—McCachron Peter R., McKin Andrew, Means John, McGraw Susana, Morrison Elam J. O.—Orr Isabella. P.—Pickens Alexander, Propes John, Propes Henry. R.—Ridinhower Nicholas. S.—Searbrough Silas, Sims Nathaniel, Stafford James B., Smith Hugh, 2. T.—Tucker George. U.—Udy Jacob. W.—West Dorothy C., Walter Martin, Wood Alexander, Wilie Isaac.

DAVID STORKE, *A. P. M.*

☞Subscriptions will be received at this office for the following Literary Publications, &c. viz: The Edinburgh Review, London Quarterly do. North-American do. Analectic Magazine, Port Folio, Christian Spectator, Missionary Herald, &c. &c. 3w30

N. B. A variety of GOODS for sale at the Post-Office, viz: Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, Groceries, Books and Stationery, and Medicines.

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

[Continued from fourth page.]

ble in New-Orleans and Missouri, and quite as just then as now to boast of paying specie, a practice which must put to shame the presumptuous judgments of those who destroyed our paper currency, and boasted that they could establish our banks on a specie foundation. In this evasive way of dealing, our banks can probably commence paying specie immediately; but for the fair and open dealing in specie which the legislature expects, I do not believe the banks are now prepared—because, as I have stated, the people are not prepared to act with them. Our state has hitherto always been a debtor to the north; large sums *of cash* are annually required to pay a balance, which our produce suited to their market is not sufficient to pay.

But at this time it is hoped our merchants owe less abroad than heretofore; and the new article of cotton, which is at length attaining consequence in this state, as an article of export to the north, will go greatly to diminish the balance to be remitted in money. After the crops of the present year get to market, our debt will be greatly lessened. The northern banks and merchants having less claims on us, will have less power to do us mischief, and the experiment of specie payments may then be made, if not with safety, certainly with less danger than at this time.

Upon the whole, then, my opinion is, that the suspension of specie payments was necessary, for considerations deeply affecting the interests of the people of the state.

That the effects of the suspension has in no wise injured the interests of the state or its citizens—while it has probably preserved the banks.

That the distresses of the country are not occasioned either by the suspension of specie payments, or by any operation of the banks; but have their causes in the unexampled state of things existing in other parts of the world.

That the notes of our banks are perfectly secure; and if not quite, are nearly on a par with specie, and are taken without hesitation or suspicion; and that no good, but much mischief, may result from the inteference of the legislature with them at this time.

LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

The two hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on the rock at Plymouth, Mass. was celebrated throughout the New-England States on Friday, the 22d day of December.—The Massachusetts Historical Society, and numerous families and gentlemen from Boston and other places, repaired to Plymouth, according to previous arrangements, and joined the *Pilgrim Society* of the latter place, in the celebration of this *Centurial Anniversary*. The ceremonies were commenced by suitable religious exercises, after which an Address was delivered by the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, which the Boston editors state to have been very appropriate, powerful and impressive.

About 450 gentlemen then sat down to a dinner prepared for the occasion, and the festivities of the day terminated with a ball in the evening. A beautiful song, composed for the celebration, was sung by one of the gentlemen, of which the following are the concluding stanzas:

If greatness be in daring,
Our Pilgrim Sires were great,
Whose sojourn here, unsparing
Disease and Famine met;
And oft their treach'rous foes combined
To lay the strangers low,
While founding here their Commonwealth
Two hundred years ago.

Though seeming over-zealous
In things by us deemed light,
They were but duly jealous
Of power usurping right.
They freely chose to part with all
Most dear to men below,
To worship here their God in peace
Two hundred years ago.

From fields they sowed with weeping,
Our richest harvests rise;
We still the fruits are reaping
Of Pilgrim enterprise.
Then grateful we to them will pay
The debt of fame we owe,
Who planted here the tree of life
Two hundred years ago.

As comes this period yearly,
Around our cheerful fires,
We'll think and tell how dearly
Our comforts cost our sires.
For them we'll wake the votive song,
And bid the canvass glow,
Who fixed the home of Freedom here
Two hundred years ago.

The dangers and difficulties encountered and overcome by the first settlers of New-England, were of no ordinary kind; and they served to display that energy and decision of character which did honor to them as men, and that firm and unshaken faith which ennobled them as christians. They were not impelled by those motives which generally actuate men in settling a new country, the love of gold and hope of gain: No. They left the comforts and conveniences of civilized life, the fond endearments of home, crossed the trackless deep, landed in the wilds of America, and exposed themselves to all the inclemencies of a rigorous climate, and to the attacks of savages whose "tender mercies were cruelties," not to search for gold, not to accumulate wealth, but simply to enjoy the liberty of worshipping the Creator according to the dictates of their own consciences! Well may their memory be revered! The Anniversary of their landing on the *Pilgrim's Rock*, should be celebrated by their descendants to the thousandth generation.

Foreign Advices.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 30.

The fine fast sailing ship Hector, Capt. Bennet, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 19th ult. The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received by this arrival London papers to the 17th Nov. inclusive, and Lloyds' Lists of the 10th, 14th and 17th of that month. These papers furnish many articles of considerable interest. We have copied the most prominent.

DON MANUEL DE BARROS, attached to the Spanish legation to the United States, arrived at the house of the Spanish Consul in Bordeaux on the 30th October, with the Treaty for the CESSION OF THE FLORIDAS, *which had been ratified by the Cortes.* A letter from Bordeaux, received at Paris on the 7th November, says he will embark immediately, in the ship Rapid, of N. York, for Philad'a.

The proceedings against the Queen have terminated in the House of Lords. It being ascertained, on the 10th, that there would only be a majority of 9 for the bill on the third reading, a motion was made by Lord *Liverpool* to postpone taking the question to that day six months, which was carried. This is considered in England an abandonment of the prosecution, and great rejoicings had taken place in consequence, throughout England. London was illuminated three successive nights, in a very brilliant manner, the windows exhibiting transparencies and placards inscribed "The Queen *Triumphant.*" Some riots took place in the course of these demonstrations of joy, and the windows of two newspaper offices were demolished. Lord Liverpool, it is said, was about to resign.

CASE OF THE QUEEN.

The question on the second reading of the bill against the Queen was taken on the 6th of Nov. when it appeared there were contents 123, non-contents 95—majority 28. On the following day, the debate on the third reading was commenced, which was continued until the 10th.—The house then divided; when there appeared for the third reading 108, against it 99, leaving a majority of only nine in favor of the bill.

As soon as the state of the division was announced, Lord Dacre arose, and holding a paper in his hand, said he had been intrusted with a petition from her majesty, praying to be heard by counsel against the passing of the bill. Lord *Liverpool* said, that he apprehended such a course would be rendered unnecessary by what he was about to state. He could not be ignorant of the state of public feeling with regard to this measure, and it appeared to be the opinion of the house that the bill should be read a third time only by a majority of nine votes. Had the third reading been carried by as considerable a number of peers as the second, he and his colleagues would have felt it their duty to persevere with the bill, and to send it down to the other branch of the legislature. In the present state of the country, however, and with the division of sentiment, so nearly balanced, just evinced by their lordships, they had come to the determination not to proceed further with it. He should accordingly move that the question that the bill do pass be put on this day six months. [The most vehement cheering took place on this unexpected declaration.] Earl Grey rose as soon as the Earl of Liverpool resumed his seat, but the confusion did not subside until after his lordship had been for some time upon his legs. His lordship complained of the whole course ministers had pursued with regard to the bill, which, after the declaration of the noble earl, could scarcely be said to be before the house, but which was still before the country, and would long live in its memory. He charged the servants of the crown with the grossest neglect of duty, in the first instance, in listening only to *ex parte* evidence, and giving a willing credence to the most exaggerated and unfounded calumnies. They had thus, for many months, agitated the nation: they had produced a general stagnation of public and private business; and they had given a most favorable opportunity, were it desired, to the enemies of internal peace and tranquility. They had betrayed

their king, insulted their Queen, (continued cries of hear from all sides,) and had given a shock to the morals of society by the promulgation of the detestable and disgusting evidence, in the hearing of which the house had been so long occupied. (Hear.) His lordship also reprobated, in the severest terms, the conduct of the Milan commissioners; who, having been appointed, not to investigate the truth, but to obtain testimony of guilt, had found in this country but too great an inclination to put faith in all the stories their agents and witnesses might invent against the honor and reputation of the Queen of G. Britain. The result has been, that, after inquiries, secret and open—after the greatest calumnies and the foulest libels had been made the subject of detail and debate for fifty days—after all the injury that it was possible to do the Queen had been accomplished, the bill was abandoned, not without reason, but assuredly without apology. His lordship concluded by assuring noble lords on the other side, that the people of Great Britain would not be satisfied with the mere withdrawing of the measure, but would demand a strict inquiry into its foundation and origin. (Great applause.)—Lord Erskine addressed a few words to their lordships, in a manner truly emphatic and striking: "I have heard (said he) the proposal of the noble earl—I see the fate of this odious measure consummated, and I feel nothing but the most lively and entire satisfaction. I heartily rejoice in this event. My lords, I am an old man; and my life, whether it have been for good or for evil, has been passed under the sacred rule of the law. In this moment I feel my strength renovated and repaired, by that rule being restored—the accursed charge wherewithal we have been menaced has passed over our heads; there is an end of that horrid and portentous excrescence of a new law, retrospective and iniquitous, and oppressive; and the constitution and scheme of our polity is once more safe. My heart is too full of the escape we have just had, to let me do more than praise the blessings of the system we have regained; but I cannot praise them adequately myself, and I prefer expressing my own sentiments in the fine language of one of the most eloquent authors of any age, Hooker, who thus speaks in his great work, his Ecclesiastical Polity: "Of law there can be no less acknowledged than that her seat is the bosom of God; her voice the harmony of the world; all things in Heaven and earth do her homage; the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power. Both angels and men, and creatures of what condition soever, though each in different sort and manner, yet all, with uniform consent, admiring her as the mother of their peace and joy." The Duke of Montrose said he should oppose the motion for throwing out the bill. He was convinced of her majesty's criminality, and should never look up to her as queen. The motion was then put, and agreed to; and the house adjourned to the 23d inst. the day on which the Commons meet.

Her majesty was in attendance, in her private apartment, at the House of Lords, from a quarter before twelve. Whilst the peers were going through the process of voting *seriatim*, prior to the division, her majesty's counsel, who were behind the throne, were noting down the votes. As soon as they ascertained that the majority would not exceed nine, they repaired to the presence of her majesty, and advised her to present a petition to be heard by counsel against the passing of the bill. Her majesty received the news of the majority for the bill with great fortitude, and signed the petition drawn up by her counsel with a smiling air, saying, as she wrote the words Caroline Regina, "There, Regina still, in spite of them." In a few minutes, her counsel rushed into the room with the glad tidings that the bill was rejected. Her majesty spoke not a word: she looked fixed and insensible as a statue. Mr. Brougham suggested the propriety of her majesty proceeding immediately to her carriage: her attendants handed her down stairs, her majesty still remaining perfectly silent: and it was not till after she had been some minutes in her carriage, that, a flood of tears coming to her relief, she was able to resume her speech, and her wonted serenity and firmness. In the mean time, the cheers of the noble lords who opposed the bill, were re-echoed by the persons assembled in the lobbies; and the cause, which had excited intense anxiety in the multitude which filled Palace-yard, was soon after explained by Mr. Vizard, who came out on the leads over the piazza. It was at this moment that her majesty was entering her carriage. The intelligence was received with shouts of joy and congratulation, which spread in every direction with the rapidity of an electric shock. Thousands pressed around her majesty's carriage, as it drove slowly on towards Brandenburg-house, and felicitated her upon her triumph over the malice of her adversaries. The bells of all the churches rang merry peals; at all the theatres that were open, "God save the Queen" was called for, and cordially joined in by the performers and audience.

In the evening there was an illumination, as general and brilliant as could have been expected on so sudden an emergency, and, to the midnight hour, the streets were crowded with multitudes of persons, congratulating each other on the rejection of the bill, as if for an important and unexpected victory achieved over an enemy who had approached to our very threshold.—The news of the rejection of the bill having preceded her majesty, vast numbers assembled at Hyde Park corner, who, as her majesty passed, rent the air with shouts of "God bless your majesty"—"God preserve you from your enemies." On her return to Brandenburg-house, her majesty found there several Italian ladies, noblemen, and gentlemen, who had the same afternoon arrived in this country to give evidence in her favor in the House of Commons, if (as was expected) the bill should have been sent down to that house. They had the honor of dining with her majesty, and also Mr. Alderman Wood, Countess Oldi, Colonel Oliviera and his lady, and a number of other of her majesty's friends; and the evening was spent with the greatest delight and satisfaction.

LONDON, NOV. 16.

The hon. Keppel Craven, one of the Queen's vice-chamberlains, has, by order of her majesty, written a letter to the Earl of Liverpool, demanding a suitable residence and establishment for her majesty. The letter states, "That he had her majesty's commands to require from his majesty's government, that, without any further delay, a palace and establishment should be provided suitable to her majesty's rank, in the country in which she is now to reside; that this had been much too long deferred, with a view either to the station of her majesty, or the honor of the crown; nevertheless, that, in the circumstances of the time, her majesty was willing to overlook such delay; but that it must be evident that no further time ought to elapse without finally arranging this matter."

The Queen intends going to Hammersmith-church on Sunday next to receive the sacrament; and on the Sunday following to St. Paul's, publicly to return thanks to Almighty God for her deliverance from the foul and wicked conspiracy directed against her honor and her life. A communication has been made to the lord mayor of her majesty's intention; and we have no doubt but that his lordship will attend in state, with a considerable number of the corporation in their robes, to meet her majesty at Temple bar. Her majesty has fixed Friday, the 24th, for receiving a considerable number of addresses of congratulation already voted. Her majesty has invited many distinguished noblemen and their ladies to dinner on Monday next. Her majesty has received, in answer to her letter to lord Liverpool, demanding a suitable palace and establishment, that his lordship has communicated her demands to his majesty, but has, as yet, received no answer. Lord Liverpool pleads his absence from town as an excuse for his delay in answering her majesty's letter.

A guard-room for an officer and 50 men has been erected round the king's cottage at Windsor.

It is rumored in the fashionable circles that the Queen has declared her intention of commencing an action for slander against a certain member of the royal family.

It is generally understood that Mr. Canning condemned the proceedings against the Queen, and refused his co-operation in that odious measure. It is also said that he offered to resign his office, but that his colleagues requested him to retain it, and that he kindly yielded to their solicitation.—*Globe.*

The rumor still continues of the desire expressed by the Earls of Liverpool and Harrowby to retire from the cabinet. The noble lord at the head of the treasury is said to have declared, that he could not concur in any general declaration against the Queen, of the nature suggested by lord Ellenborough; and if his colleagues entertain any such purpose, he will certainly resign—though every means have been resorted to in the highest quarters to induce him to change his resolution.

A court of common council is summoned for Tuesday next, "to consider the propriety of presenting an address to her most gracious majesty Queen Caroline, upon the victory she has obtained over a foul and atrocious conspiracy, seeking no less her majesty's destruction, than aiming a blow at the known laws of the land, and the dearest rights of Englishmen."

In the case of the King *vs.* Sir Francis Burdett, in the court of King's Bench, the further arguments were resumed this morning.

Parliament will meet again the 23d; but it will meet, we believe, only for the purpose of being prorogued. It is likely to assemble again, for the despatch of business, about the middle or latter end of January.—*Courier.*

LONDON, NOV. 17.

The future destiny of the Queen is presumed to engross at present the attention of ministers. The insertion of her majesty's name in the liturgy is the first difficulty which they have to surmount.

The French papers announce, with some confidence, that great events are expected in Italy; and add, that the advanced guard of the Austrian army is concentrating at Terrona.

Apprehensions are entertained, that the spirit of revolution is making a rapid progress in Switzerland. All its machinery is represented as in rapid motion at Zurich, Basle, and other principal cities of that country. The secret societies in the Tyrol are said to be intimately connected with those in Switzerland. All their correspondence is carried on by verbal communications, made by travelling agents.

The King of Prussia left Berlin on the 4th instant, for Troppau.

An article from Frankfort states, that a treaty has been concluded by the British government with the Porte, which has offended the Emperor of Russia, and may even influence the negotiations at Troppau. It also mentions a report, that the Emperor Alexander had withdrawn the contract for clothing his army from England, and conferred it on a company of Prussian manufacturers.

THE DISCOVERY SHIPS.

Few particulars of their highly interesting voyage have yet transpired, the officers and crew of the Hecla confining themselves to casual observations, until their commander shall have laid his journal before the lords of the admiralty. We understand, however, that Lieut. Parry entered by Lancaster Sound, proceeded over Capt. Ross's special chart of land, and reached in the parallel of 74 or 75, 114 or 115 west about 550 miles farther than Capt. Ross asserted the polar sea to be navigable. In 90, the ships fell in with islands, which continued successively till they reached the extreme westerly point of one in 115, where winter overtook them. They wintered in a snug bay in Lancaster Sound, and did not get clear of the ice till 5th of Aug. this year. From October till February, or for about 100 days, they were in darkness; but with abundance of wholesome provisions and other requisite comforts, they passed the time very agreeably.—The crew were amused with games of every kind, and occasionally they acted plays for mutual entertainment. On the breaking up of the ice this season, attempts were made to proceed westerly, but immense barriers of ice from the polar sea to the northward shut up all hopes of succeeding in the parallel of 74; and before they could return to eastward and renew the attempt in a lower latitude, the navigable season, which is confined to August and a few days in September, offered no reasonable chance of succeeding this year; independent of which provisions would not have held out in so precarious and dangerous a navigation for the winter, and the time they would certainly have been frozen up. The existence of a polar sea to the westward of Hearn's river is incontestibly established; and experience has taught these hardy navigators, that *in the month of August, such a powerful radiation from the land takes place, as to render a channel sufficient to demonstrate the certainty of the existence of a north-west passage, and that a practicable one, but not often to any possible commercial purpose.* In 90, the compasses were useless on board—the attraction of the needle was extreme. The crews of the vessels have conducted themselves as became men in such a momentous expedition. They have been particularly healthy, and returned to England with the loss only of one man, that from a casualty; which is a high tribute to the discipline and care of the officers commanding, with the thermometer of Fahr. 55 deg. below zero, where the breath of every one, in his sleeping place, formed a sheet of ice over his head in the morning. The ships have been out for about 13 months, having sailed from Sheerness on the 18th May, 1819.—Sunday last the commander, officers, seamen, and marines of his majesty's ships employed on discovery in the Arctic regions, returned public thanks to Almighty God, in the church of St. Mary-le-Strand, London, for the many mercies received during their perilous undertaking, and for their safe return to their native land.

GERMANY.

The sovereigns of Europe have already begun to assemble at Troppau, the capital of Silesia, preliminary to the opening of the Congress at that place. The Emperor of Austria arrived there on the 18th ult. and the Emperor of Russia and the Crown Prince of Prussia on the 20th. The arrival of several ministers is also announced, and Lord Stewart, the British ambassador at the court of Vienna, is expected to be present. The principal subject of the conferences will relate, it is generally believed, to the late changes in the government of Spain, Portugal, and Naples, and to the means by which they have been effected.

SPAIN.

Papers and letters have been received from Madrid to the 26th ult. They convey the most calamitous intelligence of the increase of the fever at Xeres de la Frontera. In ten days, from the 4th to the 14th ult. the number of deaths was 255, and of new cases 590. The sanction of the King to the law pronouncing the abolition of monastic orders was registered in an extraordinary sitting of the cortes on the 23d ult; and couriers extraordinary had been sent into all the provinces, with orders to the magistrates to take possession of the suppressed convents. The delay which took place on the king's assent to this measure is ascribed to remonstrances from the court of Rome. A report recommending the unqualified exclusion of foreign manufactures and products, having met with great opposition, was referred back to the United committee of finance and commerce. A committee had reported in favor of conferring estates, yielding a rental of 80,000 reals, on General Riego and Quiroga; and estates of 40,000 reals a year, on several other officers, who had been instrumental in liberating the country from the yoke of despotism. With regard to Riego and Quiroga, it is further proposed that the king should be requested to honor them with Castilian titles of Nobility. The bill relative to public education has undergone a particular discussion, and several of its clauses approved. A bill has been introduced for punishing with death, as traitors, all persons conspiring directly, and *de facto*, to subvert the existing constitution of Spain, in church or in state.

TWO SICILIES.

PALERMO, OCT. 6.—On the night of the 20th ult. the Neapolitan troops were repulsed at Porto Reale, and retreated into the country, about a mile from town, where on the 27th and 28th, several engagements took place, with very considerable loss to both parties. On the 29th and 30th, very little firing took place, it appearing to be the intention of Gen. Pepe to starve them into submission by cutting off all supplies from the city. During four days bread and macaroni were very scarce, and at times not to be procured. On the 1st inst. the Neapolitan general sent a flag of truce to treat for peace; and after an armistice of five days, I am happy to say, the terms have been agreed on, and ratified on board the British cutter Racer.

The point of attack upon the city was unfortunately the quarter where the English resided, so that we were under considerable apprehensions had the troops been able to enter the city. The scene was dreadful. The number of killed was very considerable. On the morning of the 27th, 30 carts filled with dead bodies passed close by the street where I live. The firing from the Palermo batteries and gun-boats has done great injury to the palaces of Prince Cato and Prince Catolica. The public gardens and the botanical gardens, both very beautiful, are nearly destroyed. In the suburbs the troops and the guerillas have burnt and plundered a great number of houses; in fact, the scene of devastation over about three square miles of the adjoining country, and my part of the city is deplorable in the extreme. One street of new houses, within 120 yards of my house, is entirely destroyed. The people fought with the greatest desperation. Had they unfortunately got the better of the troops, which they had every chance of doing on the 27th, the consequences to Palermo would have been dreadful, as the populace were much exasperated against the nobility and all the respectable people, for being favourable to the Neapolitan troops entering the city as friends. Nearly the whole of the merchants here, have been either afloat or in the country.

The treaty concluded by General Pepe with the citizens of Palermo was submitted to the parliament at Naples on the 14th ult. and rejected unanimously by that body. The rejection is believed to accord with the popular feeling on that subject. A proclamation was in consequence issued on the following day by the vicar general, declaring it void and of no effect. Gen. Pepe was immediately recalled from Palermo, and Colletto, with a force of 6000 men, appointed to succeed him, and to reduce the Palermitans to an unqualified submission.

Letters to the 23d ult. have been received from Naples, stating, that although advices had arrived from Palermo, up to the evening of the 21st, the citizens still remained in ignorance of the rejection of General Pepe's treaty by the Neapolitan parliament on the 14th. It is evident, from this circumstance, that the Neapolitan government, conscious of the treacherous part it has acted, is laboring to defer disclosure as long as possible. Whatever arguments may be adduced in justification, it cannot but be condemned by every honorable mind, and regarded as a foul blot in the proceedings of a nation just installed in the possession of liberty. No fears are now entertained for the tranquility of Palermo, as the disarming of the citizens had continued for so long a period, that resistance would be out of the question.

If we may give credit to letters from Trieste, of a recent date, the situation of Ali Pacha is not so desperate as the Austrian journals have stated. They say that the Pacha, who is shut up in the citadel of Jannina, makes the most vigorous resistance to the Ottoman troops, and that he may hold out a long time. To the reiterated summons of the Turkish government he has replied, that he will rather bury himself under the ruins of his fortress than ever surrender. It even appears that he has made some sallies which have occasioned the Turks some loss.

LATEST FROM SIERRA LEONE.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 25....NOON.

Arrived below the United States' sloop of war Cyane, Captain Trenchard, from a cruize on the coast of Africa, and 59 days from Sierra Leone, whence she sailed the 27th of Oct. Two of the officers came up this morning in a pilot-boat, from whom we have obtained the following particulars:

The United States' ship John Adams had arrived on the coast, delivered her orders, and sailed from Cape Sierra Leone on the 18th Oct. for Rio Pongas, in company with the British brig of war Snapper, to cut off an American sixteen gun slave-vessel which, it was understood, was in that quarter.

We also learn, that the remainder of the colony of blacks were in a very disaffected state.—Several officers of the Cyane had been on shore and taken a particular account of their situation, to report to government. The officers and crew of the Cyane are in good health.

A MODERN NERO.

The following is an extract from a very interesting work entitled "Memoirs of the Mexican Revolution, by W. D. Robinson, who was for a long time held by the Royalists as a prisoner in South America.

Character of Don Maria Felix Calleja, denominated the cruel.

"Calleja now entered the city of Guanaxuato as the conqueror, and there exhibited his vindictive and cruel disposition without restraint. Rendered furious by the timely retreat of Aidalgo, and at the conduct which the inhabitants of that city had displayed in favour of the Rebellion, he determined to make an example so dreadful, as should strike terror into the revolted provinces.

The sacrifice of the prisoners taken at the battle of Marfit was not enough to satiate his vindictive spirit. He glutted his vengeance on the defenceless populace of Guanaxuato. Men, women and children, were driven by his orders, into the great square; and several thousand (it is said fourteen) of these wretches, were butchered in the most barbarous manner. Their throats were cut—the principal fountain of the city was literally overflowing with blood, and, far from concealing these savage acts, Calleja, in his dispatches, exults in the honor of communicating to the

viceroy the intelligence that he had purged the city of its rebellious population. The only apology offered for the mode of sacrifice was, that it would have wasted too much powder to have shot them, and that, therefore, on a principal of economy, their throats were cut.

This monster soon received proof of their satisfaction with his conduct. They appointed him to succeed Vanegas in the viceregal power.

No sooner was he seated in the supreme chair of state, than terror spread throughout the empire. Murder, fire and devastation were dealt out with a merciless hand, and neither age, sex, nor condition, could repress the rage of this barbarian. These his qualifications appeared to have met with honors. He was created count of Caledron; and subsequently appointed to the command of the expedition formed at Cadiz, for the subjugation of South America. Fortunately that expedition has failed, and happy it is for Americans that Calleja did not again pollute the soil of their country; for had he landed on it, his hands would again have been dyed in blood, and his ears again delighted with deep-breathed maledictions."

CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1821.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Philographos*" is acceptable. A column shall be devoted to his use in our next.

We *reckon* we shall be able to decypher "*Civis Occidentalis*;" if so, he shall not be neglected.

Does "*J. Fordyce*" mean his communication to pass as an extract from that writer, or as original? We had not had the pleasure of reading the "*Old Bachelor*," when, over the signature of "*J. A.*" he palmed on us as *original*, a *mutilated copy* of the 29th No. of that interesting and elegant essayist. If he chooses to deck himself with *borrowed plumes*, he must neither be mortified nor offended, should the right owner claim them at a time and in a manner not the most agreeable.

We have omitted our usual variety this week, to give entire the interesting letter on our fourth page, on the subject of the Banks resuming specie payments. We think it an able document, and one which will throw a good deal of light on a subject which has produced no little excitement in the minds of the people, and on which they have formed not only erroneous, but, perhaps, in the present situation of things, dangerous opinions. Its length should deter no one from reading it; and if its reasoning be sound, and its conclusions correct, prejudice should not close the mind to conviction.

The recent arrivals from Africa furnish intelligence not in the least encouraging to the Colonization Society. The colonists, after various ineffectual attempts to gain the friendship of the petty "legitimates" in their neighborhood; after seeing their number greatly diminished by the insalubrity of the climate; after finding their *friend* Kezell, who had so kindly purchased lands for them before their arrival, in order to furnish a spot where they might provide shelter for themselves against the rainy season,—to be, like most friends, no friend at all, but "a designing and mercenary wretch;" have been, it would seem, in addition to all this, completely fleeced by the natives, and compelled to flee into the British settlement. Daniel Coker, however, the colored agent of the Society, writes that he still believes colonization to be the "work of God," and consequently that it will ultimately succeed. But he must have better grounds for his belief than have yet come to the knowledge of the public, before he can inspire many of his sable brethren with a like faith; before he can persuade them to throw aside the evidence of their senses and the fatal experience of others, and to rush headlong to destruction. The Colonising Society must seek out some more salubrious spot, or all their labor and expense will be worse than thrown away. Would they not do well to turn their attention to St. Domingo? The government of Hayti is known to be favorable to the emigration of blacks to that Island, and it has made liberal offers to such as choose to settle there.

CENSUS.....The following is the census of Cabarrus county, as furnished us by a friend:

Whites	5634
Blacks	1616
Total,	7250
Population in 1810,	6140
Increase in 10 years,	1110

The population of Wilkes county, Ga. according to the present census, is 17,607, of which 9769 are blacks. Petersburg, Va. 6328; black portion, 3214. Increase in ten years, 661.

SUICIDE.....A correspondent informs us that *Matthias Murr*, late of this town, put a period to his existence in the town of Wadesboro', N. C. a short time since, by hanging himself with a silk handkerchief. In the evening immediately preceding the commission of this horrid deed, he had been drinking freely of ardent spirits, and the next morning he was found a lifeless corpse!

The deceased was unmarried, and about 40 years of age.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, since his annual report, presents a more favorable view of the National Finances. The actual deficit for the coming year will be but $4,658,483, instead of $7,451,587. Yet the Secretary recommends that a loan be authorised for seven millions of dollars, to be prepared for contingencies, &c.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Athenian Club.....No. VII.

For forms of government let fools contest:
What'er is best administered, is best.....POPE.

The captions of the Acts of the late Session of the Legislature were placed in our hands a few days ago. On examination, we find an act incorporating a Western College. It is with feelings of pride and exultation, that we have it in our power to announce to the public this important legislative act. Every Western Carolinian, whose bosom glows with patriotic feelings, and who feels anxious to see the benign rays of knowledge widely disseminated among the youth of our Western Hills, must join with us in tendering thanks to those who achieved this important object.

It is true, that this is an act of incorporation merely—no funds are granted; yet it swells in importance when viewed in connexion with other objects now in contemplation.

A college has long been wanted in the Western section of North-Carolina. We now have a *charter*; and the next step to be taken is, to procure funds for the buildings, &c. We are certain that there is wealth sufficient in this part of the state to endow a college magnificently; and we trust that there will not be wanting a willingness to contribute liberally towards an institution so important, not only to the present but to succeeding generations.

We earnestly recommend to the western citizens to give their surplus funds to the Trustees of the Western College, rather than bestow them so liberally on distant institutions, as they have heretofore done. Immense sums of money have of late years been sent from this state, for the endowment of a college six or seven hundred miles north-east of us! The current must now turn. Our own institutions demand our aid, in preference to those of any other part of the world. Let us, therefore, use all honest means to elevate the character of North-Carolina. Let it not again be said, that we send our money off to endow northern or eastern colleges, and shamefully neglect our own. This is miserable policy; and directly calculated to prevent our state from assuming that standing in the national compact which she is entitled to.

Before closing this communication, we cannot, consistently with our feelings, omit to enter our cordial disapprobation of many of the acts of the General Assembly at its late session. It is unnecessary to point out the objectionable acts, as this can very easily be done by every person of common understanding.

WHAT MEANS THIS?

One of the physicians who was in consultation on the body of the Princess Charlotte, after her death, has arrived in the United States, and is going to communicate, from this country, to the British nation, the particulars which caused the unexpected and unaccountable death of that amiable woman, who would, had she lived, have removed from office the present British ministerial tyrants, and have given freedom to the British people.—*N. Y. Nat. Adv.*

There is a Farm in Quincy, about eight miles from Boston, which has been owned by the same family for 172 years, and is now in possession of the 7th generation.

In Plymouth county, a part of the land belonging to the first Governor, Bradford, has always been in the family, and is now owned by a descendant of the sixth generation. The same is true with regard to the farm of Gov. Winslow, except that the son of the sixth generation has lately deceased. It is also a fact, that land owned by Thomas of Marshfield, and Warren of Plymouth, (who were among the first settlers,) is still in those respective families; and a great part of the farm purchased and occupied by John Alden, the vigorous youth who first stepped on the Plymouth rock, is also now owned and occupied by a descendant of the seventh generation.—*Nat. Intel.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The following epitome from Official Documents presents a striking view of the great economy with which the Post Office Establishment is managed. Thus condensed, the facts are impressively presented, even to us who were not unacquainted with them in detail. To a great majority of our readers, we presume, the facts in the statement are new, and will therefore be doubly impressive:

There are about 4,030 post offices in the United States; and we find all the post masters were born in America, except 161. They are compensated by a certain per centage on postages collected. The following is the state of their salaries for one year:

Postmasters whose salaries are under 100 dollars,	3,557
From 100 to 500 dollars,	403
From 500 to 1000,	33
From 1000 and upwards,	27
Of 2000 dollars, (this being the utmost limit allowed,)	10
Total of postmasters,	4,030

In all the above post offices, there are only about 103 clerks employed, all of which were born in America, except 7.—[*Boston Gaz.*

We understand that the largest ship-owner in Boston, has now at sea upwards of twenty-four sail of vessels. We presume a like instance could not be produced in the United States—and a foreign publication, speaking of commerce, alluded to the above gentleman, and stated him to be "The greatest merchant in the world." Independent of his own, a great part of his time is devoted to public affairs; and yet such an immense property is kept in continual circulation, thereby employing a great number of individuals, who might otherwise suffer, if permitted to lie dormant. [*Commercial Gazette.*

There are 27,200,000 acres of land in the State of Pennsylvania. The United States, according to a report by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate, Nov. 17, 1820, have purchased from the Indians 19,776,538 acres, which is more than seven times as much land as the whole State of Pennsylvania, and something more than three times as much land as the whole kingdom of Great Britain.—*Demo. Press.*

ALBANY, N. Y. DEC. 22.

Serious Accident.—The Mail-Coach, which left here yesterday morning for N. York, in attempting to cross the river on the ice, broke through and went to the bottom, the mail and baggage of the passengers with it. Three of the horses were drowned—fortunately the passengers had determined to walk over. The driver, we understand, escaped unhurt. The carriage, with the mail and baggage, have, we understand, been regained. The mail has been overhauled and dried, and has suffered but little injury.

MARRIED,

On the 21st December last, by the Rev. Dr. F. Stivelie, Henry Brittain, Esq. son of M. Brittain, Esq. to the amiable Miss Sarah Curtis, daughter of Joseph Curtis, Esq. all of Burke county.

DIED,

At Washington City, on the 25th ultimo, Hon. JAMES BURRILL, jun. Senator from the state of Rhode-Island, aged 49. To a strong mind, and much practical information, he added an assiduity and attention to his duties, which were constantly felt in the deliberations of the Senate; and to these qualifications were joined a benevolence of disposition, and a candor and liberality of sentiment, which acquired for him an esteem that gave full weight and value to his talents and industry.—*Nat. Intel.*

Notification.

WHEREAS the honorable the General Assembly, at their last session, passed an act to establish a College in the Western part of the State—the Trustees of this intended Institution of Learning are hereby requested to meet in Lincolnton, on the 1st Wednesday of February next, to fix on those measures which may appear calculated to promote the design, and to discharge, as far as possible, that very important trust which their fellow-citizens have reposed in them: And as all is yet to be done, and much depends on the first steps that may be taken; as all are equally interested in whatever may tend to the good of the present and future generations; *others*, from each county in the supposed district, besides the Trustees, are invited also to attend, to give us their countenance and their aid, in suggesting those means which they may deem most conducive to the prosperity of the Institution. Should it unfortunately happen that a failure in the attendance of the Trustees be experienced at their first meeting, it may blight it in the bud, cool the fervor of its friends, and give occasion to those (if such there be) who are somewhat inimical, to say, in derision, "They began to build, but were not able to finish." JAMES M'REE,

Chairman of the Convention at Lincolnton.

JANUARY 8, 1821.

To Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to rent his farm, together with a dwelling-house and out-houses, on the Yadkin River, immediately at the Toll Bridge, six miles from Salisbury, on the great road leading from Charleston and Augusta to Richmond, Baltimore, &c.

He will let the houses with or without the farm, and, if desired, will hire as many servants as the premises will require.

Near the house is a spring of excellent water, which, with its elevated situation, renders it one of the most healthy seats in the county. The size and plan of the house and its local situation, are eminently calculated to please travellers, and, if well kept, cannot fail to produce a handsome income to its occupant.

As it is the object of the proprietor to have a genteel house of entertainment kept, none need apply who cannot give a satisfactory assurance of their qualifications.—Terms may be known by applying to Allemong & Locke, or to myself, in this town.

JOHN BEARD, jr.

Salisbury, January 15, 1821.——32 6

☞ The Editors of the *Raleigh Star* and *Richmond Enquirer*, are requested to give the above *six* insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

State Bank of North-Carolina,

RALEIGH, 2d JANUARY, 1821.

RESOLVED, That the debtors to this Bank and its Branches, be required to pay instalments of one-tenth of their respective debts on renewal, after the 20th instant. *Published by order of the Board.*

W. H. HAYWOOD, *Cashier.*

32 6

Gig for Sale.

FOR SALE, a new Stick *GIG*, with a sun top; which will be sold low. Apply to the Printer.

January 14, 1821.——4w32

Estate of John Ross, Sen'r.

NOTICE.—Those persons who have lawful demands against the estate of John Ross, senior, deceased, are hereby requested to make them known to me on or before the 20th day of February next, so that I may prepare for settlement, for I wish to make a final settlement of the estate at February Session, 1821.

JACOB BROWN, *Executor.*

January 10, 1821.——3w32p

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

Napoleon,

Will stand the ensuing Spring Season, at my stable in Salisbury. The terms will be made known in due time. MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Jan. 15, 1821.——5w32

Wilkinson & Horah,

Directly opposite the State Bank, Main-Street, Salisbury,

BEG leave to inform their customers, and the public in general, that they have just received from New-York a supply of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY;

consisting of first rate warranted English Watches; gold, gilt, and steel Watch Chains; Seals, Keys, &c.; Stars and Eagles for Officers' coats and hats; ladies' hair Bracelets, gold mounted; white and yellow Spangles; fancy and mourning Rings, of different patterns; Amulets; Coral; Garnets, and glass Beads; Ear Rings; silver Thimbles, &c. &c. A supply of Silver Spoons, Soup Ladles, and Sugar Tongs, constantly kept on hand, and also manufactured to any pattern, at short notice.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & TIME-PIECES,

of every description, carefully repaired, at short notice, and warranted to keep time.

The subscribers feel grateful to the public for favors already received; and hope, by careful attention, to merit the continuance of public patronage.

CURTIS WILKINSON,
HUGH HORAH.

Salisbury, Dec. 12.——27

N. B. Human Hair, suitable for making watch chains, bracelets, &c. wanted, for which a liberal price, in cash, will be paid, on its delivery at our shop. W. & H.

Notice.

THE subscriber is now finishing a large and commodious house in this place, on the western side of the town, situate between the Male and Female Academies, which he intends as a boarding-house for young ladies. He will furnish them with good board, washing, and lodging, for seventy-five dollars, for this year. He pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

As parents and guardians are desirous that their children's expenses may be so managed, as if the money had actually all passed through their own hands, he therefore considers the following method of keeping their accounts will answer the purpose:

Those who come to this place well provided with clothes, will not require any additional ones for some time. However, when they write home, it is very easy to let their parents know what they require, and an answer to said letter will contain an order for said articles, if their parents think it necessary.

The next time they write home, they will mention what such articles cost, which will enable their parents not only to know what articles their children get, but what they cost them. It will, at the same time, with the assistance of the Tutoresses, habituate the children to keeping their own accounts, which will be very essential to them during life, and the improvement they may make in this little business, will be very gratifying to their parents.

It is unnecessary for the young ladies to trouble their parents with the purchase of books, quills, ink, paper, &c. as what the Academy exercises require must be had. It is only necessary to include them with the cost of other articles, so that they may be acquainted with every expense.

He recollects, some years ago, of having two young ladies at the Salem Academy; at that time Mr. Kramet attended it; he wrote to the subscriber frequently, and each letter contained a statement of the young ladies' accounts, with what additional articles they might have had since he wrote the last: Therefore, by having reference to his last letter, a view was had of their accounts to that time. This led the subscriber to the above method, with what he considers a little amendment.

Those little attentions, although apparently of but little importance, when carefully attended to may prove to be of considerable advantage to the young ladies, and to the welfare of the Academy.

The Trustees are nicely attentive to the choice of their Tutoresses, and as nicely attentive to the care of the young ladies; and in order that the business of the Academy may go on with success, they must be as attentive to the young ladies' expenses, which it is believed the above method will regulate. JOHN FULTON.

Salisbury, January 1, 1821.——4w30

Lawrenceville Academy.

THE Trustees of the Academy have the pleasure of informing the public, that the Academy will be opened on the first day of January, under the care of a Gentleman from the North, whose name we have not yet learned from our agent. Tuition will be at the rate of twenty dollars per year. They have also the satisfaction of informing the public, that the Female Department of the Academy will be opened on the same day, under the care of Mrs. TERREL, late of Connecticut. English Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, Philosophy, use of the Globes, Needle-work, and Painting, will be taught at the low price of twenty dollars per year. Boarding may be had in the village for seventy-five dollars per year.

By order of the President.

JNO. CHRISTIAN, *Secretary.*

Lawrenceville, Montgomery Co. N. C. } 3w30
December 14th, 1820. }

Stolen

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 17th instant, a NEGRO BOY, by the name of *Stephen*, eight years old, with the thumb on the right hand split open from the cut of an axe. It is supposed that he was stolen by a man who calls himself Thomas Young, who says he lives in the state of Tennessee. Young is a tall man; wore a white hat. The said Young has lost the use of his right hand, and the thumb is off from it, occasioned from a shot he received in that hand.

HIS
JOSEPH ✕ COOPER,
MARK.

Montgomery County, N. C. } 3w31
December 19, 1820. }

Letter Press Printing,

Of every description, neatly and correctly executed at this Office, and on short notice.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Shall the Banks be compelled to pay Specie?

The following letter from a citizen at a distance to his friend in the assembly, respecting the BANKS, having been communicated to some gentlemen, and more desiring to read it than can peruse the original, permission has been obtained to put it in print. It is a plain and a candid statement of facts on a question which deeply affects the welfare of the citizens of this state.

DEAR SIR,

You desire my opinion upon the expediency of the Legislature adopting measures to compel the Banks of the State to redeem their notes with specie at an early day; and you ask me at what time, if left to themselves, they probably would resume the payment of specie? No one can attach less importance to my sentiments on these points than I do myself. Yet if the few facts which I may place together can in any degree aid your deciding on the question before you, I shall not regret the few minutes bestowed on this letter.

I cannot but regret that any portion of the Legislature think themselves called on at this time, to interfere with the management of the Banks; and if measures are adopted to compel the Banks to pay specie immediately, under the penalty of paying heavy interest, or damages in case of refusal, there cannot be any doubt but that the Banks will be driven into measures for their safety and defence, which must greatly increase the distresses of the country.

That the Banks in suspending specie payments have not conformed to their undertakings is admitted. But common justice and candor require that they should not be condemned for a course of conduct, produced in the first instance by the distress of the country, and continued subsequently in mercy to the people. The distresses of the country have been ascribed to the Bank: The charge is, they first issued too freely in loans, and then rigourously called in. Those charges are untounded in fact. *Money*, whether of gold and silver or paper, may be too abundant. When the supply is greater than the business of a country requires, its value will be reduced; like tobacco or cotton, its value depends on the quantity in market. And yet, freely as the Banks may have issued, their notes within the State have not depreciated; but in every transaction between the citizens of the State, have answered the purpose of money as well as gold and silver; and so far from being too abundant, an universal complaint has prevailed of the scarcity of money, and of the want of more Bank Notes. Of the sum issued in loans, I think not more than fifteen per cent. has been called in in payments, and so far from having made heavy collections from their debtors, I feel confidence in the opinion that at this day, the sum due to the Banks in the aggregate, is within fifteen per cent. as large as it ever was. Such are the facts as regards issues and collections.

That in some instances loans may have been made to indiscreet men, who have used the money to their injury, must be admitted. But what species of trading has not proved injurious to indiscreet men? Do not men ruin themselves by injudicious purchases of tobacco, cotton, and pork; by erecting mills, establishing manufactures, by extravagance in dress and in living? Unfortunately the proofs are so abundant, that every man must answer in the affirmative. When, therefore, it is found practicable to prevent indiscreet men from trading in merchandize, produce and lands, when you can curb the follies of man, control the vicissitudes of trade, and regulate our expenditures by prudence and temperance; then having secured him against all other chances of misfortune, you may wisely close the door of a Bank upon him, and deny him this only remaining means of mischief. But while it continues impossible, (as it does and ever will,) for Legislatures to guard men against the consequences of their own imprudences, to which they are subject without recourse to Banks, surely it cannot be seriously contended, that the country is to be denied the advantages resulting from the use of Banks —advantages contended for by the first statesmen of the age, and admitted by universal establishment.

The distresses of the country consist in the low prices of produce and property, and in the consequent difficulty in paying debts. A very little reflection must satisfy every mind, not devoid of reason, that these evils may exist independent of any influence of the Banks, and that in the present times they actually owe their existence to other causes.

Let one of those who ascribe the low prices of produce to the *scarcity of money*, purchase and ship our produce to any part of the world. He will find the prices abroad so low, that after paying freight and charges, he will be fortunate if the first cost remain in his hands. He will then learn that the *want of market abroad*, and not *the want of money at home*, causes the low price of produce. If the pressure of the times existed only among us, we might ascribe it to the scarcity of money, and lay all the blame on the poor Banks of North-Carolina, for their parsimonious issue of notes. But the same pressure is felt every where in Europe, as well as in every part of the United States. He who searches for the causes of national distress, must elevate his view above the petty banks of his country or the little extravagances of his neighbours. Whatever the parish politicians of the State may decide to be the cause of our distress, let them learn from the testimony of the venerable John Adams, that at the close of four wars, which he is old enough to remember, the same distresses have prevailed as incident to the change of circumstances, and he may learn also from the message of President Monroe to the present Congress, that "we are liable to be affected in some degree by the changes which occur in the condition and regulation of foreign countries"—that "it would be strange if the produce of our soil received at all times and in every quarter an uniform and equal encouragement"—"we trace these pressures *to the peculiar character of the epoch in which we live, and to the extraordinary occurrences which have signalized it.*" "The convulsions with which several of the powers of Europe have been shaken, and the long and destructive wars in which all were engaged, with their sudden transition to a state of peace, presenting in the first instance, unusual encouragement to our commerce, and withdrawing it in the second even within its wonted limits, could not fail to be sensibly felt here. The station, too, which we had to support through this long conflict, compelled as we were finally, to become a party to it with a principal power, and to make great exertions, suffer heavy losses and to contract considerable debts, disturbing the ordinary course of affairs by augmenting to a vast amount the circulating medium, and thereby elevating, at one time, the price of every article above a just standard, and depressing it at another below it, had likewise its due effect. It is manifest that the pressures of which we complain, have proceeded in a great measure, from these causes." So far the words of Mr. Monroe.—Yielding to these high authorities, I think the distress of the country is owing to the extraordinary occurrences of the times in which we live, and not the petty Banks of North-Carolina.

The Banks are censured for suspending specie payments. Before they are condemned and punished for this step, its cause and the consequences of it should be enquired into. A concurrence of circumstances, and among them not the least in effect, the course adopted by the Bank of the United States toward all other Banks, had compelled the Banks, particularly those to the north of us, to call in their debts in large proportions; an extraordinary demand for money in all the States was the consequence. The debtors and the agents of each particular Bank were active in drawing from every other Bank, all the specie they could obtain to give strength to that one in whose support they had particular interest. At the same time Spanish milled dollars were particularly sought after for shipment to the East Indies. In this season of gathering, North-Carolina did not escape visitation; and Bank agents, brokers and pedlars from the north and from the south, in quick succession, were calling on our Banks, and taking off specie by waggon loads. It is a fundamental rule in banking, to regulate the amount of notes afloat, by the amount of specie in the vaults of the Bank. The extraction of large sums of specie from the Bank demanded a corresponding reduction of the notes afloat; or in other words, as the Banks paid out their specie they were required to call in their notes. The consequences soon became obvious; if that course were persisted in, the debtors of the Bank, the people of the State would be ruined, while the speculators and brokers from other states would be enriched. The alternatives before the Banks were, either to pay specie and call in the debts due them, unmindful of the ruin it might cause; or indulge the debtors and refuse to pay specie, regardless of the clamour which would be raised against them. They adopted the latter alternative, and resolved to refuse specie payments to such demands. Such is the history of the suspension of specie payments. Northern brokers, speculators and pedlars may complain of it, but it would be indeed strange that citizens of the State should find cause of blame in the determination to prefer the safety of the people at large, to the profits of a few speculators. But in judging of the conduct of the Banks on this occasion, it must be kept in mind that though they did not pay specie, they did not fail to satisfy every just demand on them. They had procured (and at some expence) funds in other States, north and south, and it is believed that from the period of suspension to the present hour, every demand on them has been fully satisfied by drafts on the Banks north or south; which drafts, as those to whom they were paid resided abroad, answered every purpose of specie, and had every effect a payment in specie could have had, except only undermining our Banks and distressing our people.

As to the consequences of suspending specie payments, as they operate among ourselves.

Whether bank notes, not convertible into specie at the pleasure of the holder, can supply the place of specie as a circulating medium, is a question so often discussed, that I would not agitate it again. I would only remind you as I pass on, that during our late war, all banks having suspended specie payments, every operation of money was performed by bank notes, not convertible into specie: and that the bank of England suspended the payment of specie from 1797, to the last year, in which interval the government with no funds but paper bank notes, prosecuted those wars which, in the final overthrow of Napoleon, established their own empire and achieved the independence of Europe. The experience of the world on this point, set at nought the theories of evil from the substitution of paper for specie.

The value of money is estimated by the quantities it will purchase of the necessaries, comforts and luxuries of life. Compare the prices of produce and property in 1817, 1818, and to June, 1819, while the banks redeemed their notes with specie, with the prices at this time. Corn, pork, flower and most other articles of produce can now be purchased *with bank notes* at less than one half the prices they commanded in the former period. In other words, you can at this time, obtain in exchange for bank notes, *not redeemable in specie*, double the quantity of produce, which in 1817 you could obtain for the same sum in bank notes, which were convertible into specie, at pleasure. Lands and negroes can be purchased now for at least one third less than in the former period, payable too in the same abused bank notes. In short, in every operation of money, whether purchasing property or paying debts; whether to private persons or to officers in settlement of executions, the notes of our banks have answered, and still do answer every purpose of specie; and with pretty ample opportunities of being informed, I do not know a single instance of dealings between citizens of the state, in which any difficulty has been made because bank notes, and not specie, were paid. Bank notes may, therefore, with truth be said to be placed by universal consent, on a par with gold and silver. If there is any exception, it is in the case of those traders and pedlars, who owe money to the north. If they take our notes northerly, they pass them at a discount of about two per cent.—they would save this loss if they would ship or waggon our produce abroad to pay their debts. If the interest of these gentlemen, in number, not one in a thousand of our citizens, conflicts with the interests of the rest of the state, there can be no hesitation in deciding which interest should be preferred.

Admitting the correctness of all that is said, still the question remains, will the return to specie payments at this time, be injurious to the banks, or to the people of the state? My opinion is, that such a measure would probably be fatal to the banks and certainly very injurious to the people.

From the state of the banks laid before the last assembly, it appeared that the banks possessed bonds and notes due to them for three millions of dollars more than all the demands which could be made upon them. Yet, strong as this statement proved them to be, and clearly as it put their solvency beyond question, it also appeared that they held but seven hundred thousand dollars *in specie*, to meet demands which could be made on them, for four million six hundred thousand dollars—not quite one dollar in specie to meet six dollars of debt. Since that report their situation may have improved, and I estimate their specie at this time at one dollar in five of their debts. In this situation it is mere delusion to believe that they can pay in specie all the demands which will be made upon them. If the legislature say the banks shall pay specie under heavy penalties the consequence is plain: self defence is the law of nature: to avoid the penalty, the exaction of which, if not counteracted, must speedily both destroy their profits and absorb their capital, and to meet the demand as far as they can, the banks must require payments of their debts—not instalments, but the whole; judgments will be enforced to the amount of five millions of dollars. Each man indebted to a bank and urged for payment will press in turn his debtors, and thus the whole debts of the community will be brought down in one torrent upon our heads at the same time. But will the demands for specie be made upon the banks? If they *may* be made and if the consequences *may* be such as I have suggested, the experiment ought not to be made. The banks, in the neighboring state of Virginia, crippled, and for some time put "*hors de combat*" by hits from the bank of the United States, have been recruiting their strength, but are not yet sufficiently restored not to need help—they will gladly now, as they heretofore did, clutch every Carolina Bank Note to draw specie for themselves. The bank of the United States, the chartered enemy of the State banks, stands also ready the moment the doors are open, to enter; and, as when they last had opportunity, load waggons with our dollars. Agents from northern banks, brokers and clerks of India merchants, all will seize the golden opportunity, and from the joint visitations of all, the specie of the banks will soon disappear. It should be remembered, too, that to the money dealers, there is a special temptation to visit the banks of North-Carolina—it is this: *Spanish milled dollars*, the only coin which is shipped to the East Indies, uniformly commands a premium when the India ships are preparing to sail. The northern banks protect their Spanish dollars by the tender of American coin; and so desirable is it to the banks to possess this coin, that within a month past we have seen that three hundred thousand dollars of foreign coin have been sent in steam boats and waggons from New-England to the mint in Philadelphia, to be converted into American coin. Our banks have very little American coin; their foreign gold is not a tender, and their Spanish milled dollars are thus placed at the command of all who choose to demand them. Thus it is that I fear the banks are to be assailed—the consequences are inevitable—the banks will do no business but collect—the capital rendered unproductive, each stockholder will prefer to withdraw his stock and employ it otherwise, and the charter will be surrendered. The state will lose its annual tax of sixteen thousand dollars from the banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, and its dividend on its stock in all the banks. The last dividend will be of land and negroes purchased by the banks for the debts due them. If you think any fears visionary remember that probably not less than fifty banks have surrendered their charters since the establishment of the bank of the United States. As the collection of debts due to the banks withdraw their notes from circulation, specie must become the only circulating medium. In proportion as specie is scarce, in the same proportion will its value increase, and the prices of property depreciate, and in this effect, will further evils be felt from the destruction of the banks.

It is true that the banks are by charter bound to pay specie; but by charter they are also bound to lend money. In issuing notes they have fulfilled the object of their creation—that they cannot immediately redeem their notes with specie is not their fault; it is the fault, or more properly, the *misfortune*, of those to whom they have loaned money. The people of this state, oppressed by the disasters of the times, have failed to pay their debts to the banks, and leave the banks, of consequence, unable to pay their creditors.—It is not less the duty of individuals than of corporations to fulfil their contracts; and the legislature, having the same control over one as the other, may, with the same propriety, affix penalties upon the non-payment in specie of the notes of individuals, and in all cases punish delinquents in proportion to their misfortunes. And surely even-handed justice requires, that if the banks are punished for failing to pay specie, those who owe them the specie, and fail to pay them, should not go unpunished.

When I look at the situation of affairs at the meeting of the legislature—the notes of the banks issued upon a pledge of the property of the debtors, therefore perfectly safe, and at par with gold and silver in this state—the debtors consoling themselves amid distresses, with the hope that their debts would be called for by the banks as indulgently as heretofore; and when I contrast this state of things with that which the proposed interference may create—runs upon the banks for specie; suits by the banks for debts due them; the general loss of credit; sacrifices of estates, and ruin of families—I cannot but believe the legislature are, *without the least possible necessity*, about to make one of the most dangerous experiments which power ever ventured upon.

As to the time when the banks can resume specie payments.

By *specie payments*, I mean the *bona fide* paying in specie all the notes they issue—not that shuffling kind of dealing, which at times they have all heretofore practised, of issuing at one office notes payable at another, and when the note issued one hour is presented in the next for payment, it is refused, and the holder is directed to take a journey across the state to another branch or office for payment. It would be quite as fair to issue notes paya-

[*For remainder see first page.*]